United Nations E/C.2/2010/2/Add.15

# Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
19 October 2009

Original: English

**Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations**
**2010 regular session**
25 January-3 February 2010

## Quadrennial reports for the period 2005-2008 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1996/31*

**Note by the Secretary-General**

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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# 1. International Development Enterprises (India) (Special; 2005)

## I. Introduction

**Aims and purposes of the organization**: International Development Enterprises (India) (IDEI) is an Indian social enterprise committed to providing long-term solutions to poverty, hunger and malnutrition. Its mission is to improve equitably the social, economic and environmental conditions of families in need, with special emphasis on the rural poor, by identifying, developing and providing affordable, appropriate and environmentally sustainable solutions through market forces. The IDEI goal is to have, by the year 2020, 5 million smallholder farm families adopt Krishak Bandhu[1] technologies and be able to earn a net additional annual income of US$ 400 by increasing their crop production through rational use of irrigation water. IDEI-promoted small plot, low-cost micro-irrigation technologies[2] can harvest three crops per year, instead of just one rain-fed crop during the monsoon. The extra income they earn can be used for other farming inputs that increase productivity; investments in livestock, children's education and health care. IDEI technologies are manufactured and distributed by commercial players, while IDEI takes care of product development, quality control and demand generation. Through its small plot, low-cost irrigation technologies, IDEI has reached out to close to 1 million smallholder farm families, thereby having an impact on over 5 million people. Working in 15 of the poorest states in India, IDEI-promoted technologies have helped these 1 million small farmers grow two additional crops per year, leading to increased income of close to US$ 1 billion. IDEI work in India has not only generated a billion dollar plus wealth in the hands of smallholder farm families, but has also led to the saving of close to 500 million litres of diesel fuel, carbon emission reduction of about 1.8 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, electricity savings of close to 400 million kWh and water savings of approximately 3,000 million cubic metres. The IDEI programme has also generated more than 400 million work days at the farm, manufacturing and supply-chain levels, leading to wealth generation of close to US$ 500 million. JP Morgan Ventures Energy Corporation commissioned the TUV NORD JI/CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) Certification Program to carry out the verification of the activity "Promotion of a low-cost irrigation device in an eastern state of India", implemented by IDEI. Post completion of the validation and verification process, IDEI has received certification for its treadle pump programme up to 2008 and the process will be repeated each year. In the past four years, IDEI has received support from several new donors, taking the annual turnover from US$ 1.5 million to US$ 7 million currently. The new sources of funding are the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Lemelson Foundation, JP Morgan Chase ClimateCare, Voxtra and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Increasing its global outreach, IDEI has started supplying low-cost small plot irrigation systems as well as know-how to countries in Africa (Egypt, Mali, Republic of Tanzania, Zambia,

[1] Krishak Bandhu or Farmers' Friend is the registered trademark under which all IDEI technologies are promoted.

[2] These include the water lifting (treadle pump, rope and washer pump, surface treadle pump), water application (family nutrition kit, drum kit, bucket kit, customized drip systems, quarter acre kit and sprinklers) and water storage technologies (200 litre and 5,000 litre water storage bags).

Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, Kenya, the Sudan and Ghana), Asia (Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Thailand, Indonesia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic), Latin America (Nicaragua) and Central Asia (Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan) as well as Solomon Islands in the Pacific.

## II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

**Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities**: IDEI did not participate in any of the major conferences and United Nations meetings due to the emphasis of the organization on ensuring expansion and outreach to poor smallholder farm families and on providing these farmers with an ability to emerge out of income poverty. In addition, the themes of the meetings and conferences organized during the period under consideration did not fit into the organization's mission and key focus areas. However, IDEI has participated and contributed in several global forums, which include: (a) World Economic Forum — 2007 and 2008; (b) India Economic Forum — 2007 and 2008; (c) Clinton Global Initiative — 2008; (d) World Entrepreneurship Forum — 2008; (e) Skoll World Forum — 2005 to 2009; (f) Social Entrepreneurs Summit (Schwab Foundation) — 2008.

**Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters**: Some of the key United Nations bodies/specialized agencies with which IDEI is partnering include: (a) **IFAD**: IFAD in partnership with IDEI is implementing the promotion of small plot low-cost irrigation technologies as well as productivity enhancing farm input systems in select districts of Orissa, in India. IDEI is also providing technical and capacity-building support to IFAD in the implementation of the programme in Madagascar and Nicaragua; (b) **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**: in partnership with FAO, IDEI is implementing a Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation-supported project on agriculture water management landscape analysis.

**Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals**: **Goal 1 — Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**: (a) 958,000 smallholder farm families, living on under US$ 2 a day benefited by use of IDEI-promoted technologies; (b) US$ 944 million net in additional incomes was earned by poor smallholder farm families by using IDEI-promoted technologies, thereby enabling them to emerge out of income poverty and have access to better health and nutrition; (c) 433 million work days of employment were generated for landless farmers; (d) US$ 541 million of income was earned by landless farmers. **Goal 7 — Ensure environmental sustainability**: IDEI contributed to: (a) a reduction in carbon emissions of 1.8 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent; (b) savings in electricity of 417 million kWh; (c) savings in fossil fuels of 533 million litres; (d) an increase in water-use productivity of 3,146 million cubic metres.

**Activities in support of global principles**: World Water Day and World Food Day were celebrated annually.

## 2. International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (Special; 1989)

### I. Introduction

**Aims and purposes of the organization**: The overall goal of the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) is to endorse and promote indigenous peoples' right to self-determination, their cultural integrity and their right to development on their own conditions. In order to fulfil this mission, IWGIA works within a wide range of areas: documentation, publication, human rights, lobbying, advocacy, research and projects. The organization's broad aims and objectives, as well as the nature of its activities, the geographical distribution of the membership and the amount and sources of funding remained much as described in our quadrennial report of 2005.

### II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

**Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities**: The IWGIA strategy for advancing the rights of indigenous peoples in the United Nations system is to promote and facilitate the participation of representatives from indigenous organizations in United Nations meetings that deal with issues affecting indigenous peoples; to facilitate official accreditation for indigenous representatives; to support indigenous organizations' endeavours to open political and legal space in the international human rights arena and to be accepted as participants on a basis of equality; to raise awareness and understanding among indigenous peoples' organizations of international procedures and mechanisms that can promote and protect their human rights; to ensure that information and decisions related to indigenous peoples' rights in United Nations bodies are getting down from the international to the local and regional levels; and to promote the establishment of direct consultation and feedback mechanisms that ensure inputs from the regions into the United Nations discussions on indigenous peoples' rights. In the years 2005-2008, IWGIA was involved in the following activities related to the United Nations, and indigenous peoples' participation in United Nations meetings was facilitated via the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples, which IWGIA operates in collaboration with four other European non-governmental organizations. (a) In 2005, IWGIA adopted a strategy including a number of specific recommendations for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People. Following an invitation from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, IWGIA submitted comments and suggestions for a comprehensive programme of action. Several comments were included in the Plan of Action that was adopted by the General Assembly in December 2005; (b) sixty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights, April 2005, Geneva: nine indigenous representatives and three representatives from IWGIA attended the session. The IWGIA speaking slot under the "Indigenous issues" item was given to the indigenous delegation from Colombia to present their comments on the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples; (c) fourth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, May 2005, New York: 20 indigenous representatives and 3 representatives from IWGIA attended the session. A side event was organized to launch the IWGIA annual publication *The Indigenous World 2005*; (d) twenty-third session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, July 2005, Geneva: 11 indigenous

representatives and 2 representatives from IWGIA attended the session; (e) eighty-fourth session of the Human Rights Committee, July 2005, Geneva: IWGIA supported two indigenous representatives to attend the session at which the report of the Government of Thailand regarding fulfilment of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was considered; (f) international workshop on the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, organized by the Government of Mexico in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, September 2005, Patzcuaro, Michoacan, Mexico: one representative from IWGIA attended the workshop; (g) eleventh session of the Working Group on the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, December 2005 and January/February 2006, Geneva: 16 indigenous representatives and 3 representatives from IWGIA attended the session; (h) fifth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, May 2006, New York: 21 indigenous representatives and 4 representatives from IWGIA attended the session. In cooperation with the secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Tebtebba Foundation and the Cordillera Peoples' Alliance, IWGIA facilitated an information and training session prior to the official session for indigenous representatives who were participating in the Forum for the first time. IWGIA organized a side event to launch its annual publication *The Indigenous World 2006*; (i) first session of the Human Rights Council, June 2006, Geneva: 11 indigenous representatives and 2 representatives from IWGIA attended the session; (j) twenty-fourth session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations: July/August 2006, Geneva: four indigenous representatives and four representatives from IWGIA attended the session. IWGIA organized a side event entitled "Indigenous peoples and militarization"; (k) sixty-first session of the General Assembly, New York: 14 indigenous representatives and 1 representative from IWGIA attended the session. IWGIA contributed to three joint statements and prepared a public statement; (l) fourth session of the Human Rights Council, March 2007, Geneva: 6 indigenous representatives and 1 representative from IWGIA attended the session. An informative meeting with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples was organized by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Rights and Democracy and IWGIA. During the event, the IWGIA-published *The UN Special Rapporteur. Indigenous Peoples Rights — Experiences and Challenges*, in English, Spanish and French, was presented (available at www.iwgia.org/sw29919.asp); (m) sixth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues: May 2007, New York: 21 indigenous representatives and 5 representatives from IWGIA attended the session. An informative seminar for indigenous representatives attending the Forum for the first time was organized by IWGIA, the Tebtebba Foundation, the Cordillera Peoples' Alliance and the secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. IWGIA organized a side event to launch its annual publication *The Indigenous World 2007*; (n) sixth session of the Human Rights Council, September 2007, Geneva: two indigenous representatives and four representatives from IWGIA attended the session; (o) informal meeting to exchange views on the most appropriate mechanisms to continue the work of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, December 2007, Geneva: 10 indigenous representatives and 3 representatives of IWGIA attended the session; (p) sixth session of the Human Rights Council (resumed), December 2007, Geneva: 10 indigenous representatives and 3 representatives from IWGIA attended the session; (q) first session of the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review Working Group, April 2008: three

indigenous representatives and one representative from IWGIA attended the session; (r) seventh session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, April/May 2008, New York: 18 indigenous representatives and 3 representatives from IWGIA attended the session. An informative seminar for indigenous representatives attending the Forum for the first time was organized by the secretariat of the Forum, the Tebtebba Foundation, the Cordillera Peoples' Alliance and IWGIA. IWGIA organized a side event to launch its annual publication *The Indigenous World 2008*; (s) first session of the expert mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples, October 2008, Geneva: 14 indigenous representatives and 3 representatives of IWGIA attended the session; (t) third session of the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review Working Group, December 2008: 4 indigenous representatives attended the session.

## 3. Istanbul International Brotherhood and Solidarity Association (Special; 2005)

### I. Introduction

The mission of the Istanbul International Brotherhood and Solidarity Association (IBS) is to develop sustainable human and natural resources that promote education, health care, protection of children, alleviation of hunger and poverty and promotion of peace. IBS undertakes the following humanitarian activities: (a) feeding the hungry; (b) care for the unhealthy; (c) helping children, especially orphans; (d) educational aid; (e) disaster relief, helping refugees; (f) pursuing knowledge; (g) fostering peace among mankind.

**Expanded areas of activity**: Apart from our active work in Europe and Asia, IBS has extended its operations to Africa.

**Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities**: During the reporting period, the President of IBS and/or designated delegates attended meetings of the Economic and Social Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at United Nations Headquarters and the 2005 high-level segment of the Council; Mr. Serdar Yildirim, President of IBS, gave an oral statement at the regular session of the Council about the activities of IBS in Ache. IBS co-organized a UN-NGO Informal Regional Network high-level consultation and capacity-building meeting in Bursa, Turkey (September 2005), which was a success; 240 participants attended the meeting.

**Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals**: IBS contributed to Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 4 and 8 all over the world. Major actions undertaken were the following: **Ethiopia**: (a) 10 water wells established providing clean water to over 500 families; (b) food aid to feed 29,000 hungry people; (c) workbooks to 17,218 schoolchildren; (d) text books to 6,480 schoolchildren; (e) clothing to 4,288 people; (f) shoes to 340 people; (g) 4,740 $m^2$ of carpets for schools; (h) cataract eye operations on 100 people. **Burkina Faso**: food and nutritional aid to 200 families. **Niger**: food aid to 2,000 people. **Georgia**: (a) teachers' and workers' salaries; (b) food aid to 500 families; (c) cash help to 123 families; (d) student stationery provided to 150 students; (e) cash help for 150 students to assist with monthly costs; (f) children fed and given nutritional care in 10 creches; (g) funds provided to help with monthly maintenance of hostels. **Bosnia and Herzegovina**: education and cultural aid to 300 students. **Serbia**: (a) food aid

to 21,000 families; (b) education fund package to 550 students. **Indonesia**: (a) educational funding for 10,000 children and food assistance to an orphanage built and maintained by IBS after the great tsunami; (b) food aid to 5,000 families; (c) houses built for 800 families, victims of the tsunami. **Albania**: (a) funding was provided to build a hostel capable of housing over 200 high school students; (b) funding for educational purposes was provided to over 2,500 students; (c) food aid to 1,000. **Kazakhstan**: (a) funds provided to completely furnish an educational complex consisting of computer rooms, libraries, kitchens, toilets, sleeping facilities, classrooms and cafeterias; (b) funds provided to 500 students to help with educational costs; (c) food aid to 2,500. **Mongolia**: (a) funding provided for the renovation of a high school building; (b) food aid to 10,000 people. **Azerbaijan**: (a) IBS provided funds to 20 families that had lost family members during the war; (b) food aid to 6,000 families; (c) wheelchairs given to 30 people; (d) beds, medical supplies and food funded for 250 families. **Turkey**: (a) food aid to 2,000 families; (b) educational aid to 1,500 students; (c) wheelchairs to 13 people. **Brazil**: (a) funding for cultural activities, a children's football team and educational material for 200 students; (b) nutritional training to 1,000 women; (c) food aid to 2,000 people. **Bulgaria**: (a) cash assistance to 100 needy families; (b) food aid to 15,000 people. **Palestine**: (a) cash assistance to 160 families to perform marriage ceremonies; (b) food assistance to 1,000 hunger-stricken families. **Senegal**: food aid to 180,000. **Guinea-Bissau**: food aid to 8,000. **Russian Federation**: food aid to 8,000. **Montenegro**: food aid to 1,000. **Kyrgyzstan**: food aid to 2,500. **Pakistan**: food aid to 500. **The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**: food aid to 10,000.

## 4. Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation (Special; 2005)

### I. Introduction

The Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation works to conserve the glory of nature and its greenery and gaiety. The organization envisions sustainable environmental regeneration, sustainable social development and sustainable economic development. Towards sustainable environmental development, the organization promotes natural resource management, water resource management, environmental awareness and massive tree-planting. The components of the promotion of social development include facilitation for addressing needs in the areas of education, health, basic amenities, eradication of child labour, assertion of women's rights and promotion of human rights. Towards sustainable economic development, the organization has a series of labour-intensive programmes and microcredit programmes among the poor. The main action taken consists of direct action-based interventions, campaigns, seminars, conferences, rallies, mass demonstrations, advocacy interventions and action-based networking and solidarity initiatives.

### II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

**Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities**: Representatives of the Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation participated in: (a) fiftieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, February/March 2006, New York; (b) sixtieth International Conference on New or Restored Democracies, October/November 2006, in Doha, Qatar.

**Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals**: **(a) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**. Following the Tsunami disaster, the organization organized rehabilitation support to the women and children at Meenavakuppam, India on 3 January 2005. The initial support was for 200 families. Later the support was enlarged to other affected villages and the operation benefited 1,729 people. This included nutritional care for children and nutritional training for mothers. Considering the fact that the special economic zones took away areas of land and caused the displacement of agricultural workers, two seminars were organized in Chennai: (a) on special economic zones in November 2006 to evolve strategic action and (b) on migrant workers in July 2007. The expert group suggested possible ways and means to overcome the situation of poverty of the migrant workers. In February 2008 an All Farmers Federation Consultation was organized in Chennai. In poverty-ridden villages the women were organized into self-help groups and were guided to become involved in income-generating ventures. The village youth were guided and trained on self-employment; **(b) Achieve universal primary education**: a school enrolment awareness campaign was organized every year to ensure that every child, boys and girls alike, would be able to complete a full course of primary schooling without dropping out. At the time of the reopening of school, material packs were delivered to poor children. During the past four years, 1,876 children benefited. The Governor of Tamilnadu, the Honourable Surjit Singh Barnala, inaugurated a three-day seminar on "School education policy", organized in Chennai. Thirty former vice chancellors participated. The workshop aimed to overcome the lacunae in the education system. In August 2005, a conference on the current education system was organized to highlight the irregularity and disparity in education. Based on the outcome, subsequent seminars were organized with academics and scholars in the following year and an advocacy workshop on a common school system was organized in March 2007 for the members of the Legislative Assembly. The result was that the state government constituted a commission to study the situation and recommended a seminar, which was organized in August 2007. The advocacy efforts resulted in the government declaring a uniform examination pattern for the school final state education board examination and the matriculation examination from April 2008; **(c) Improve maternal health**: exhibitions on obesity and against the junk-food culture were organized in various areas of Tamilnadu and in Chennai for teachers, school and college students and the general public. During the exhibitions, random samples of Body Mass Index were taken. The sample in Chennai in 2006 showed that 49 per cent of people in Chennai were obese. Regular medical camps were organized in 15 districts in the state of Tamilnadu to provide medical access to poor women, children and the elderly; 16,732 people benefited from these camps during the four years. Blood donation camps were organized in these districts and the blood sent to blood banks operated by the government; **(d) Combating HIV/AIDS**: every year on 1 December, World AIDS Day, the organization organized sensitization programmes, including human chains, poster exhibitions, condom rallies and other forms of action, in 30 places in the State of Tamilnadu; **(e) Ensure environmental sustainability**: the organization campaigned against every form of pollution that affects nature and natural resources. Each year the organization had a different campaign strategy on World Environment Day. In 2005, a seminar for environmental activists on "pollution and the need for protection of the environment" was organized. In 2006, an open public meeting was organized and the Member of Parliament addressed the people and launched the Campaign for Sustainable Transport in Chennai. In 2007, tree planting programmes were

organized in Salem and Kancheepuram, two important towns in the state of Tamilnadu. The organization desilted 267 ponds in the state and campaigned for rainwater harvesting and sustainable agriculture; **(f) Climate action**: With a focus on climate change, 1 million saplings throughout the State of Tamilnadu were planted in Chennai in 2007 and by December 2008 500,000 saplings had been planted, as part of the United Nations Environment Programme Plant for the Planet: Billion Tree Campaign. In 2008, a World Environment Day — CO2 Kick the Habit campaign was initiated for mainstreaming the compact florescent lamp to reduce carbon emissions.

**Activities in support of global principles: action combating tobacco.** The organization campaigned strongly against tobacco. On each World No Tobacco Day, 31 May, activities were organized in different parts of the State of Tamilnadu by way of human chains, carrying skeleton figures, rallies, mass actions, demonstrations and symbolic actions that attracted the media to mainstream the message. On 26 January 2005, a million signature campaigns were initiated against the Asian tobacco conference held in Malaysia. Because of the campaign against smoking in films, three popular Tamil film heroes abstained from on-screen smoking. In 2008, a "pictorial pack warning" was initiated on tobacco products state-wide. The Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare and the organization team distributed handbills on 2 October 2008, specifically prohibiting smoking in public places and the Governor of Tamilnadu inaugurated a campaign. These events were widely covered by the media.

## 5. World Association for Psychosocial Rehabilitation (Special; 1989)

### I. Introduction

**Aims of the organization**: The exclusive mission of the World Association for Psychosocial Rehabilitation (WAPR) is to improve the quality of life of individuals and families throughout the world affected by disabling mental illness by (a) promoting national and international policies and programmes to meet basic and special needs of persons with mental illness; (b) serving as a medium for the international exchange of experience and compiling and disseminating information and publications using different media; (c) organizing and encouraging international, national or regional seminars, conferences, research and training courses, including at advanced institutes for senior-level personnel, to introduce strategies for psychosocial rehabilitation, particularly in developing countries; (d) providing consultation, technical assistance and speakers for local, national and international organizations and agencies to promote improved care, rehabilitation and services for persons with mental illness; (e) initiating and encouraging educational programmes to ensure maximum public, professional and government understanding of the needs and rights of people with disabling mental illness; (f) collaborating with existing public and private organizations concerned with or potentially able to contribute towards psychosocial rehabilitation; (g) promoting greater understanding and furthering the development and organization of family associations and mutual and self-help groups of individuals and families affected by disabling mental illnesses, and fostering dialogue among these groups and responsible policymakers and professionals; (h) publishing and promoting materials and media in the area of psychosocial rehabilitation for mental health workers at all

levels, including the primary health-care level; (i) assisting the United Nations, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Labour Office (ILO) in their efforts to offer information and assistance to developing countries with regard to the mentally disabled; and, more specifically, supporting the WHO strategy of strengthening community-based care, treatment and rehabilitation of persons with mental disabilities.

Among the specific objectives and goals for assisting developing countries are (a) promoting efforts to reduce relapse and disability among people with mental disabilities; (b) fostering the creation of a network of WAPR collaborating centres; (c) encouraging national and international adherence to the United Nations principles on the human and civil rights of the mentally ill.

**Significant changes in the organization**: (a) membership: there are about 90 national secretaries and about 36 national branches. These figures wax and wane with volunteer enthusiasm, as no one in WAPR receives any compensation, except for administrative and some travel expenses. WAPR generally does not seek grant or project funding; (b) the major new organizational affiliation during this period was WAPR assuming the role and duties of the World Psychiatric Association Section on Rehabilitation. This change formalized an arrangement that had existed since the section was founded by the then chair of WAPR's scientific committee. He was succeeded as section head by a past president of WAPR. The 44 WAPR Board members (shown at www.wapr.info/board_of_directors.htm) are automatically members of the WPA section (although an individual may object and not serve) and reports to the World Psychiatric Association describe WAPR activities. While the World Psychiatric Association has no individual members (its members being national psychiatric associations), individuals may join sections. Individuals may join the World Psychiatric Association Section on Rehabilitation (for which no dues are charged) without joining WAPR, but those attracted to the section are urged to join WAPR and all have done so; (c) expanded areas of activity: WAPR leaders have assumed increasingly important leadership roles nationally and internationally and tend to carry WAPR concerns with them both as a matter of personal belief and as a practical means of getting help. Activities connected with WHO are described below, but there are many national activities as well. Some examples: WAPR Board members discussed the design and implementation of a new state-of-the-art psychiatric hospital in Botswana, where the national secretary and regional vice-president for Africa is the lead psychiatrist. The director of mental health in Egypt held various offices in WAPR and promoted community-based care. The national secretary for Argentina has affiliated the Contender Foundation as the Argentine national branch, collaborating with the Latin American Psychiatric Association. WAPR leaders in Asia founded the Asian Psychiatric Association and the Asian Journal of Psychiatry, with the WAPR regional vice-president for the Western Pacific and past WHO Western Pacific Regional Mental Health Advisor as president. Many other WAPR activities were described in the WAPR Bulletin, issues of which from 1999 to the present can be downloaded from the WAPR website at www.wapr.info/wapr_bulletins.htm. Additionally the WAPR website shows news from around the world (the diversity of which can be shown by listing the top items' origins: Argentina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Spain, Bulgaria and Romania) and events, which include reports and programmes of meetings. Many WAPR meetings resulted in declarations, listed on the website under "documents".

## II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

**(a) Intergovernmental forums, the Economic and Social Council**: WAPR members served as officers of the NGO Committee on Mental Health (part of the Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations) and have contributed to, and signed off on, all related deliberations and statements that came before the Economic and Social Council, including in relation to World Mental Health Day. WAPR maintained consultative status with the Division of Public Information.

**Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters**: WAPR maintained consultative status with the International Labour Organization through a WAPR past president and the WHO Collaborating Center at McGill University in Montreal, Canada, including with regard to United Nations reports on depression in the workplace, and the relationship of mental health and primary care. WAPR maintains consultative status with the World Health Organization (WHO). A WAPR past president heads the WHO mental health programme. A joint WHO-WAPR consensus statement on psychosocial rehabilitation was published in 1996 and a group convened in December 2008 to add to it.

**Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals: Goal 1**: Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty; **Goal 4**: reduce child mortality; **Goal 5**: improve maternal mental health: People with mental illness and disability often fall into poverty. WAPR national branches are involved in programmes to provide a safety net for homelessness and starvation. WAPR leaders have called for urgent action on the premature mortality suffered by persons with mental illness. **Goal 8**: Develop a global partnership for development: A past WAPR president has organized a new World Psychiatric Association section on developing countries.

A member of WAPR has been placed in charge of the mental health component of the Millennial Village Project in Africa.

**Support of global principles**: WAPR leaders supported United Nations civil society development projects in their countries and internationally.

# 6. World Russian People's Council (Special; 2005)

## I. Introduction

The World Russian People's Council (WRPC) is a religious, educational, cultural, and charitable social organization as well as a major Russian social forum functioning since 1993. The Council's yearly meetings are attended by representatives of the Government, social organizations, clergy of Russia's traditional religions, leading figures in science and cultural life, delegates from Russian-speaking communities of the diasporas and representatives of youth and women's organizations. The Head of this Council is the Most Holy Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, Kirill.

**Aims and purposes of the organization**: Support the spiritual, cultural, social and economic revival of Russia; support the cooperation of the Orthodox Church with the other traditional religions in the interests of the moral healing of society as well as the elimination of religious extremism and intolerance. Unite constructive forces

to resolve problems in the realm of spiritual rebirth, culture, economics, ecology, preservation of the environment and natural resources, and social life; strengthen friendly relations between national and ethnic groups, overcoming inter-ethnic dissension and separatism; fight against international terrorism; defending the rights and interests of Russians living outside the borders of the Russian Federation; collection, study and dissemination of information on every aspect of the life of Russians in the world; support the development of friendly relations between the peoples of Russia and other countries with the goal of a world free of coercion; support an interfaith, inter-civilization and intercultural dialogue.

## II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

**Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities: 2006**: The following meetings held at United Nations Headquarters were attended by representatives of WRPC: fifty-ninth Annual Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and the Department of Public Information of the United Nations on the topic "Unfinished business: effective partnership for security and stable development", 6-8 September; the High-level Conference on Interfaith Cooperation for Peace "Interreligious dialogue and cooperation for peace: contribution to peacebuilding and development", 21 September; the seminar "The role of interfaith dialogue in overcoming conflicts", organized by the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations, 6 October; the round-table session organized by the Permanent Mission of Kazakhstan to the United Nations on the topic "Beyond charity: human rights, power and poverty", 8 December; the presentation of the report of the High-level Group "Alliance of Civilizations" to the General Assembly, 18 December; the plenary session which adopted resolution 61/221 on the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace, 20 December.

**2007**: (a) Session of the Tripartite Forum on Interfaith and Intercultural Cooperation for Peace, 18 April; (b) conducted an informative session on Russia's experience in interfaith and intercultural dialogue, 4 June; (c) meeting of the High Representative of the Secretary-General for the Alliance of Civilizations, 14 June; (d) briefing organized by the President of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly for non-governmental organizations on the work of the Assembly, 22 June; (e) sixtieth annual conference of non-governmental organizations "Climate change: how it impacts us all", 5-7 September; (f) presentation on "Global health in the centre", organized by the Mission of the Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations, 25 September; (g) plenary session of the General Assembly on the International Day of Non-Violence, 2 October; (h) high-level dialogue on interfaith and intercultural understanding and cooperation for peace held in the framework of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly, 4-5 October, during which the hierarch representing the WRPC, Metropolitan Valentin, made a speech on behalf of the Russian Federation. On 4 October, at United Nations Headquarters, on the occasion of the same high-level dialogue, organized a side event, a photo-exhibit entitled "The Russian Orthodox Church and interreligious dialogue: spiritual revival of Russia". President of the General Assembly S. Kerim and Under-Secretary-General K. Akasaka attended the opening ceremony. On 24 October, the Deputy Head of the Council, Metropolitan Kirill, met with the High Representative of the Secretary-General for the Alliance of Civilizations in Moscow. The Representative

to the United Nations attended the sixth resumed session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva, 10-14 December.

**2008**: (a) First Forum of the Alliance of Civilizations, Madrid, January. Organized a meeting together with the NGO Committee on Freedom of Religion or Belief in the United Nations Church Center, entitled "The development of interfaith dialogue: latest events", New York, 7 February. Within the framework of the seventh session of the Human Rights Council, the Deputy Head of the WRPC, Metropolitan Kirill, made a presentation during the panel discussion entitled "Human rights and intercultural dialogue", Geneva, 18 March; (b) seminar organized by the Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations on the occasion of the visit of Pope Benedict XVI to the United Nations, New York, 10 April; (c) symposium organized by the Permanent Missions of Switzerland and Yemen on the topic "Islam and the West: a clash of two great civilizations", New York, 9 May; (d) regular and resumed sessions of the Economic and Social Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, New York, January and May/June. A representative briefed United Nations Member States and non-governmental organizations on the topic "Interfaith dialogue and human rights: the perspective of the Russian Orthodox Church" in the United Nations Church Center, New York, 20 June and attended the fourth International Conference on Intellectual Education "The future of education and the hope of Planet Earth", New York, 20 June; (e) briefing on the work of the General Assembly for non-governmental organizations accredited at United Nations Headquarters, New York, 10 July; (f) the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council, New York, June/July; (g) sixty-first annual Department of Public Information/non-governmental organization conference entitled "Reaffirming human rights for all: the Universal Declaration at 60", Paris, September; (h) meeting of leaders of civil society and the business community with the United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, New York, 24 September; (i) presentation organized by the New York office of the United Nations University, "Emerging thinking on global issues: from Communism to Confucianism", New York, 1 October; (j) forum "Peacebuilding: the role of religion", organized by the Mission of the Permanent Observer of the Holy See, New York, 7 October; (k) as an expert, the Representative took part in the work of the Third Committee of the General Assembly, New York, October-December; (l) discussion on the global financial crisis, New York, 30 October; high-level meeting on the culture of peace, New York, November; (m) plenary sessions of the General Assembly dedicated to the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, New York, 10 December. The Representative moderated the session entitled "Mechanisms of cooperation of world religions and the United Nations" that was part of the symposium "Strengthening the cooperation of the United Nations with world religions", organized by the World Conference of Religions for Peace at the UNICEF office, New York, 16 December.

**Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters**

The World Summit of Religious Leaders organized with the WRPC in Moscow, in July 2006, a meeting of members of the United Nations Information Centre, officially greeted by the United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan, which called for a more systemic dialogue with the United Nations. As part of this proposal, an initiative to establish a consultative religious council within the United

Nations system was worked out. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation formally put the idea forward during the general debates at the sixty-second session of the General Assembly. Intensive consultations were held with Member States, the Secretariat and NGOs as follow-up efforts on the initiative. Among these was a meeting of religious leaders, including the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, Head of the WRPC, with the United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in Moscow on 10 April 2008. The Representative to the United Nations met with the Director-General of UNESCO, Koichiro Matsuura, in Paris on 18 November 2008. Additionally, the Representative held discussions with the UNESCO Secretariat and Heads of Member States' missions to UNESCO in Paris, in November 2008. The Representation to the United Nations carried out programmes that informed Russian society on the work of the United Nations that corresponded to the spheres of interest of the WRPC. In particular, the Representative gave a presentation outlining interaction with the United Nations system at the plenary session of the WRPC on 7 March 2007.

**Activities**: Representatives took part on a regular basis in: the work of the Bureau of the Committee of Religious Non-Governmental Organizations, meetings of the "Troika" of the Tripartite Forum on Interfaith Cooperation for Peace, consultations of the Group of Friends of the Alliance of Civilizations, consultations of the Third Committee, including participation as an expert in drafting resolutions on interfaith topics. The Representative participated annually in the celebration of the International Day of Peace (21 September) and Human Rights Day (10 December), and in ceremonies commemorating the Holocaust and the prevention of genocide, as well as the wreath-laying ceremony in honour of Dag Hammarskjöld.